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EXAMINER

SINGH, RACHNA

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2176

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendments and Remarks filed on 06/15/06.
2. Claims 1 and 3-8 are pending. Claims 1, 3, and 4-6 have been amended.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1 and 3-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sallette, US 6,155,840, 12/5/00 (filed 9/18/98) in view of Logan et al., US Patent 6,199,076 B1, filed 10/2/96 and Sakagawa, US 5,774,662, 06/30/98.

In reference to claims 1 and 3, Sallette teaches a system and method for distributed learning that includes a learning server coupled to presenter and audience computer systems via a network. See abstract. Sallette's system comprises the following features:

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-A control module that controls interactions between the presenter and the audience computer systems. The presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data. See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Compare to ***"a presenter controlled control unit obtaining URL information defined on a World Wide Web network and used by the presenter to output information on the local side computer terminal"***.

-A control module for controlling interactions between the presenter and the audience. Sources of data and their respective address on the network (URL) are transmitted to the audience from the presenter computer. The presenter computer is used by the presenter to communicate with audience members and control information that appears on the audience member's computers. The audience member uses the audience computer system to receive the presentation from the presenter. See columns 4-5 and abstract. Compare to ***"an interface unit transmitting a plurality of pieces of obtained URL information one by one to the remote side computer terminals, and for instructing an output of information by the remote side computers corresponding to the transmitted pieces of URL information as controlled by the presenter"***.

Sallette teaches that the presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data (URL). See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Sallette teaches that the source of data having the address information and data can be displayed and associated with the a sequence (i.e. video stream). See column 7.

Sallette does not teach that the sequence comprises sequence numbers representing the output sequence; however, Logan teaches a program segment identification number representing the output sequence. See column 12. Logan further teaches that a hyperlink (URL) can be directed to a program segment which has a ProgramID number. See column 31. The segment can jump to the hyperlink material. Logan teaches a correspondence between an address and a sequence number. See column 31. In playing program segments in an order determined by a session schedule which identifies an ordered sequence of program segments, the designated portion may be a hyperlink. The session schedule is created by a server system that develops and periodically transmits to the session schedule. See columns 2-3 and 6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate address information with a sequence number as taught by Logan (associating a hyperlink with the ProgramID number of the segment. See columns 2-3, 12, and 31)

with Sallette's system for providing a presentation to an audience using a predetermined streaming data source with associated addresses because it allows the pre-selected sources of data to be synchronized with the correct address information using sequence numbers that correlate to the segment portion. This would allow a user to jump to a different portion of the output sequence (or slide show) and maintain address information.

Neither Sallette nor Logan teach ***"storing an address table which includes respective terminal addresses of the local side computer terminal and remote side computer terminals and includes flag information indicating whether each of the terminal addresses is to be notified of the URL information"*** or ***"determines whether each of the local side computer terminal and the remote side computer terminals is to be notified of the determined piece of URL information by referring to the address table"***; however, Sakagawa teaches a system for server obtaining terminal address from an address table. Sakagawa teaches receiving a terminal address interrogation request from a terminal, references to an address table and searches for a terminal address corresponding to the protocol address located in the interrogation request and determines whether the protocol address is contained in the interrogation request agrees with its own protocol address and notifies the server of its own terminal address if agreement is received. Although Sakagawa does not state the address is URL information, when combined with Sallette and Logan, a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa's teachings of returning address information to further return URL information because a

MAC address uniquely identifies each node of a network using an IP address and a URL also specifies the IP address. Thus a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa to return URL information when returning address information in a system of Sallette/Logan because identifying the IP address of a terminal was useful when communicating with a plurality of other terminals especially with the system of Sallette/Logan where a slide show system is transmitting URL information to a plurality of remote side terminals. See Sakagawa, columns 1-2.

In reference to claims 4 and 5, Sallette teaches that the presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data (URL). See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Sallette teaches that the source of data having the address information and data can be displayed and associated with a sequence (i.e. video stream). See column 7.

Sallette does not teach that ***the sequence comprises sequence numbers representing the output sequence***; however, Logan teaches a program segment identification number representing the output sequence. See column 12. Logan further teaches that a hyperlink can be directed to a program segment which has a ProgramID number. See column 31. The segment can jump to the hyperlink material. Logan

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teaches a correspondence between an address and a sequence number. See column 31. In playing program segments in an order determined by a session schedule which identifies an ordered sequence of program segments, the designated portion may be a hyperlink. The session schedule is created by a server system that develops and periodically transmits to the session schedule. See columns 2-3 and 6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate address information with a sequence number as taught by Logan (associating a hyperlink with the ProgramID number of the segment. See columns 2-3, 12, and 31) with Sallette's system for providing a presentation to an audience using a predetermined streaming data source with associated addresses because it allows the pre-selected sources of data to be synchronized with the correct address information using sequence numbers that correlate to the segment portion. This would allow a user to jump to a different portion of the output sequence (or slide show) and maintain address information.

Neither Sallette nor Logan teaches ***“determining whether each of the local side presenter controlled computer terminal. . .is to be notified of the URL information”***; however, Sakagawa teaches a system for server obtaining terminal address from an address table. Sakagawa teaches receiving a terminal address interrogation request from a terminal, references to an address table and searches for a terminal address corresponding to the protocol address located in the interrogation request and determines whether the protocol address is contained in the interrogation request agrees with its own protocol address and notifies the server of its own terminal



address if agreement is received. Although Sakagawa does not state the address is URL information, when combined with Sallette and Logan, a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa's teachings of returning address information to further return URL information because a MAC address uniquely identifies each node of a network using an IP address and a URL also specifies the IP address. Thus a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa to return URL information when returning address information in a system of Sallette/Logan because identifying the IP address of a terminal was useful when communicating with a plurality of other terminals especially with the system of Sallette/Logan where a slide show system is transmitting URL information to a plurality of remote side terminals. See Sakagawa, columns 1-2.

In reference to claim 6, Sallette teaches a system and method for distributed learning that includes a learning server coupled to presenter and audience computer systems via a network. See abstract. Sallette's system comprises the following features:

-A control module that controls interactions between the presenter and the audience computer systems. The presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data (URL). See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to

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view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Compare to ***“obtaining a sequence of material segments to be presented and selected by a presenter, with the segments having corresponding URL's in a presenter controlled first computer”***.

-A control module for controlling interactions between the presenter and the audience.

Sources of data and their respective address on the network are transmitted to the audience from the presenter computer. The presenter computer is used by the presenter to communicate with audience members and control information that appears on the audience member's computers. The audience member uses the audience computer system to receive the presentation from the presenter. See columns 4-5 and abstract. Compare to ***“an interface unit transmitting a plurality of pieces of obtained address information one by one to the remote side computer terminals, and for instructing an output of information by the remote side computers corresponding to the transmitted pieces of address information as controlled by the presenter”***.

-Transmitting address information of the source of data. The address is in the form of a Internet Protocol address or Domain Name System specifying the location of the source of data on the Internet. When content is received outside the presenter's computer, like when the content is a web page or coming from a remote location, the content is displayed as it is received from the learning server. See columns 7-8. Compare to ***“transmitting by a second computer, the URL's one at a time to third computers in accordance with the sequence; retrieving, by the third computers, the***

***segments from the presenter controlled first computer responsive to the addresses; and presenting, by the third computers, the material segments to users***". The presence of a server computer indicates that information can be delivered to remote and local computer terminals as well as a second and third computer in the network. See columns 7-8. Transmitting a hyperlink from one computer to another is a feature occurring in computers in a network system thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to retrieve, transmit, and present segments on various computers. Sallette teaches that the presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data. See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Sallette teaches that the source of data having the address information and data can be displayed and associated with the a sequence (i.e. video stream). See column 7.

Sallette does not teach that the sequence comprises sequence numbers representing the output sequence; however, Logan teaches a program segment identification number representing the output sequence. See column 12. Logan further teaches that a hyperlink can be directed to a program segment which has a ProgramID number. See column 31. The segment can jump to the hyperlink material. Logan teaches a correspondence between an address and a sequence number. See column

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31. In playing program segments in an order determined by a session schedule which identifies an ordered sequence of program segments, the designated portion may be a hyperlink. The session schedule is created by a server system that develops and periodically transmits to the session schedule. See columns 2-3 and 6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate address information with a sequence number as taught by Logan (associating a hyperlink with the ProgramID number of the segment. See columns 2-3, 12, and 31) with Sallette's system for providing a presentation to an audience using a predetermined streaming data source with associated addresses because it allows the pre-selected sources of data to be synchronized with the correct address information using sequence numbers that correlate to the segment portion. This would allow a user to jump to a different portion of the output sequence (or slide show) and maintain address information.

Neither Sallette nor Logan teach ***"determining whether third computers are to receive the segments by referring to an address table which includes respective address. . .each of the computers are to receive the segments"***; however, Sakagawa teaches a system for server obtaining terminal address from an address table. Sakagawa teaches receiving a terminal address interrogation request from a terminal, references to an address table and searches for a terminal address corresponding to the protocol address located in the interrogation request and determines whether the protocol address is contained in the interrogation request agrees with its own protocol address and notifies the server of its own terminal address

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if agreement is received. Although Sakagawa does not state the address is URL information, when combined with Sallette and Logan, a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa's teachings of returning address information to further return URL information because a MAC address uniquely identifies each node of a network using an IP address and a URL also specifies the IP address. Thus a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa to return URL information when returning address information in a system of Sallette/Logan because identifying the IP address of a terminal was useful when communicating with a plurality of other terminals especially with the system of Sallette/Logan where a slide show system is transmitting URL information to a plurality of remote side terminals. See Sakagawa, columns 1-2.

In reference to claims 7-8, Sallette does not teach storing bookmark data caused to be registered into at least on of the computer terminals based on an instruction from a local terminal; however, Logan teaches the player subsystem includes a means for identifying a program segment, or a particular passage within a program segment, as a bookmarked item for ease of reference later. See column 3, lines 32-54. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a bookmark in the system of Sallette as taught by Logan since this annotation mechanism may be used to particular advantage when the program segments provided to the subscriber may be used to identify specific messages, or portions thereof, which require later attention, and the annotation mechanism provides a

convenient mechanism for dictating replies and/or specifying actions to be take in response to particular messages or portions thereof.

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's amendments and arguments filed 06/15/06 have been considered.

Applicant argues Sakagawa does not teach *flags that indicate whether the terminal addresses are to be notified of the URL information*. Applicant further argues step S13 in figure 22 of Sakagawa is concerned with returning a terminal address and not returning a URL.

Applicant claims the amended claims overcome the teachings of Sakagawa. Examiner disagrees because both Sallette and Logan teach obtaining URL information on a WWW information network and storing a correspondence relationship between URL information and sequence numbers. While Sallette and Logan do not teach ***“storing an address table which includes respective terminal addresses of the local side computer terminal and remote side computer terminals and includes flag information indicating whether each of the terminal addresses is to be notified of the URL information”*** or ***“determines whether each of the local side computer terminal and the remote side computer terminals is to be notified of the determined piece of URL information by referring to the address table”***, Sakagawa teaches a system for server obtaining terminal address from an address table. Sakagawa teaches receiving a terminal address interrogation request from a terminal,

references to an address table and searches for a terminal address corresponding to the protocol address located in the interrogation request and determines whether the protocol address is contained in the interrogation request agrees with its own protocol address and notifies the server of its own terminal address if agreement is received.

Although Sakagawa does not state the address is URL information, when combined with Sallette and Logan, a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa's teachings of returning address information to further return URL information because a MAC address uniquely identifies each node of a network using an IP address and a URL also specifies the IP address. Thus a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have modified Sakagawa to return URL information when returning address information in a system of Sallette/Logan because identifying the IP address of a terminal was useful when communicating with a plurality of other terminals especially with the system of Sallette/Logan where a slide show system is transmitting URL information to a plurality of remote side terminals. See Sakagawa, columns 1-2.

In view of the comments above, the rejection is maintained.

### ***Conclusion***

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-4099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30AM-6:00PM). If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136.

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RS  
08/24/06

  
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